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Country programme document for the Islamic Republic of Iran (2017-2021)

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I. Programme rationale

1. The overarching rationale for the UNDP country programme in the Islamic Republic of Iran is to support the Government in achieving its sustainable and inclusive development objectives. This rationale, aimed at 'leaving no one behind', is consistent with the priorities set out in the country's 6th Five-Year Development Plan, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2021, the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.[1]

2. The Islamic Republic of Iran is an upper-middle income country. According to the Human Development Report 2015, the country has a Human Development Index value of 0.766, placing it in the 'high human development' category, ranked 69 of 188 countries. The past few decades have witnessed an impressive reduction of absolute poverty in the country; only 0.02 per cent of the population are estimated to be living below the $1.25 per day poverty line.[2] According to the Human Development Report 2015, between 1980 and 2014, life expectancy at birth increased by 21.3 years, mean years of schooling increased by 5.9 years and expected years of schooling increased by 5.9 years.

3. The country has a vast natural resource endowment and can draw heavily upon its large, young, tech-savvy and growing population. The diversified Iranian economy benefits from the Government's reform agenda. Projected rising incomes and improved purchasing power will strengthen the already large urban middle class. Notwithstanding some economic barriers, the overall trend is towards greater openness with trade and investment facilitators benefiting from sectoral reform packages. An optimistic scenario would foresee a rapid recovery in oil export volumes (drawing upon the country's large and underexploited oil and gas reserves), a resurgence in consumer spending and officially backed trade. These would, following current trends, allow the Islamic Republic of Iran to become one of if not the fastest growing economies in the Middle East and North Africa region.

4. While the level of poverty has fallen in absolute terms, relative poverty and non-inclusive growth continue to remain challenges. The official unemployment rate reached 11.4 per cent in 2014 (20.3 per cent for women and 8.7 per cent for men) and was higher (25.2 per cent) among those aged 15-24 years.[3] The Gini coefficient still stands at 0.36, indicating relatively high income inequality.[4] The gap between the leading and lagging geographical regions has widened since the early 1990s.[5] A key challenge for the Government is to continue to diversify the economy and establish a more sustainable economic growth paradigm which generates opportunities for sustainable and inclusive employment.

5. Because of the country's dry climate, rapid urbanization (the urban population increased from 15.8 million in 1976 to 53.6 million in 2011)[6] and high economic dependence on oil and gas production, it faces some particularly acute environmental challenges, many of which are expected to be compounded by ongoing climate change that, among others, will make the region hotter and drier. Unsustainable farming, land use and management practices, as well as the unsustainable use of ecosystems, contribute to reduced vegetation cover, soil erosion, desertification, shrinking wetlands and loss of biodiversity. Groundwater sources are being overused, some rivers have dried out and some wetlands are disappearing. The agricultural sector uses the major portion of the country's water, but according to official figures, does so inefficiently.[7] Ongoing reforms that support sustainable natural resource management are therefore required, including with respect to better accounting for the value of ecosystem services. Regional collaborative action is required to address the problem of unsustainable land and water use within the main regional watersheds, many of which overlap Iranian borders. The

[1] As explained in Iran's national statement following the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals.
[2] Statistical Centre of Iran, 2013.
[3] Statistical Centre of Iran, 2015.
[4] The Income and Expenditure Census 2012, Statistical Centre of Iran.
[5] Statistical Centre of Iran, 2012.
[6] Statistical Centre of Iran, 2015.
[7] Evaluation of the Overall Policies on the Water Management System: Volume V, Secretariat of the Expediency Council, 2009.

drying out of neighbouring countries to the west is a major cause of the sand and dust storms impacting the Islamic Republic of Iran.

6. The Persian Gulf region contains more than 65 per cent of the world's known oil reserves. Marine environmental problems both in this region and the Caspian Sea are mainly the result of numerous oil and related commercial activities undertaken by the countries and the multinational companies operating there. Resultant pollution has caused significant damage to the ecosystem in coral reefs, mangroves and other habitats.

7. Populated areas across the country experience high levels of air pollution, with attendant negative health impacts. The energy sector has focused its efforts primarily on meeting energy demand (which grew by 8 per cent annually during recent years).[8] With accelerated economic growth expected in the medium term, the country now has now a unique opportunity to improve the efficiency of energy production and use, and increase the share of renewables in its energy mix. The Government has identified promoting a low-carbon economy as one of its priorities in its 6th Five-Year National Development Plan.

8. Non-communicable diseases are a rapidly emerging public health threat in the world and in the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is estimated that by 2020, non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular and cardio-pulmonary diseases and cancers will account for over 76 per cent of all premature deaths in the country.[9] Among the main risk factors such as smoking, alcohol consumption, physical inactivity and inadequate nutrition, the highest disability-adjusted life year[10] rate is related to nutrition. If not adequately managed, non-communicable diseases have the potential to undermine the country's achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 3 (health and well-being). At the global level, UNDP and the World Health Organization (WHO) have agreed to collaborate on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

9. The prevalence of HIV among people who inject drugs is slowly decreasing. However, according to a Ministry of Health and Medical Education concept note, during 2012-2013 the percentage of people identified to have contracted HIV through other transmission routes increased almost 1.5 times, from 20 to 30 per cent. The National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS has recently been revised to align with the global goal calling for elimination of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2030.[11] UNDP has played a positive supporting role in helping the Government to develop this plan, in close collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO.

10. While early elimination of falciparum malaria has been achieved in some target areas (9 of 11 provinces reported zero cases in the period October 2014-September 2015),[12] the country remains concerned about the risk of reintroduction of the disease from neighboring countries. Similarly, while the country now has a relatively low rate of tuberculosis (according to the 2015 Global Tuberculosis Report, notification rates have dropped from 143 per 100,000 in 1964 to 12.9 per 100,000 in 2014), multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis is still considered a public health threat, particularly in eastern border areas. Over the past decade, UNDP has served as the main channel for Iranian access to resources from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and will continue to provide this support.

11. The Islamic Republic of Iran is considered to be highly disaster-prone. The 2009 Global Assessment Report on disaster risk reduction put it in the high level of 'multiple mortality risk class'. The country undergoes an average of 4.3 critical natural disasters per year. Earthquakes pose the greatest risk, given that 70 per cent of the total population live in densely packed urban areas. Given its practical experiences, the Government is

[8] Statistical Centre of Iran, 2015.
[9] National Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases and Related Risk Factors in the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2015-2025.
[10] The disability-adjusted life year is a measure of overall disease burden, expressed as the number of years lost due to ill-health, disability or early death.
[11] Fourth National Strategic Plan on HIV Control in the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2015.
[12] Progress updates by the Centre for Disease Control of Ministry of Health on the National Malaria Elimination Programme.

well prepared for initial relief and response, although more attention is needed to disaster preparedness, resilience and risk management. Women require special attention in both disaster preparedness and risk reduction and management, given the burden of risk to which they are exposed and the pivotal role they play in managing household assets and welfare. UNDP has an opportunity to strengthen its disaster risk reduction management support by more closely integrating this work with its portfolio of work on the environment, and through strengthening synergies with other United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

12. The UNDP contribution to Iranian development priorities in the previous country programme cycle has been in the areas of environment, health and integrated natural resource management. Examples include supporting the Government's plans for improving rural livelihoods and water and land management; and improving technical and administrative support to key partner institutions on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and communicable disease control.

13. UNDP is acknowledged for its technical and administrative support to the Government's fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, as principal recipient of funding from the Global Fund, and its contribution to the updating and improvement of the Government's national plans for communicable disease control. UNDP support to the Government in formulating macro-level socioeconomic plans and improving institutional management capacities for disaster risk reduction has not realized its full potential, in significant part because these initiatives were not adequately integrated with other areas of UNDP (and wider United Nations) support.

14. In the light of lessons learned during the last country programme cycle, the country's upper middle-income status, declining regular resources funding for UNDP programmes and country office operations and the agreed priorities for cooperation as set out in the UNDAF, 2017-2021, UNDP support to the Islamic Republic of Iran will comprise:

(a) supporting the Government to address rapidly emerging non-communicable diseases, in collaboration with WHO;
(b) supporting resource mobilization, advocacy and awareness-raising initiatives for achieving country programme outcomes;
(c) supporting government priorities for regional and South-South cooperation, primarily through facilitating the development of contacts, cooperation and communication mechanisms. Enhanced regional cooperation will be required to help address regional watershed management issues, marine pollution and the spread of diseases across borders;
(d) supporting the Government in devising policies in areas such as eradication of extreme poverty, reduction in inequalities and bringing about a more inclusive and sustainable economy;
(e) facilitating technology transfer and mobilization of new and additional financial resources.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The country programme for 2017-2021 will support the Government in attaining the outcomes of the UNDAF 2017-2021, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and 6th Five-Year Development Plan (2016-2020). The three priority areas in the 6th Five-Year Development Plan include: (a) promoting a resilient economy; (b) progress in science and technology; and (c) promotion of cultural excellence. The country programme will centre its support primarily on promoting a resilient economy through four key areas: environmentally sustainable development; health and development; social welfare, poverty eradication and sustainable employment; and disaster risk reduction and management.

16. In supporting the Government to accelerate its national development efforts in these four priority areas, in line with the structure and sequence of the UNDAF outcomes. UNDP will give particular focus to supporting government initiatives that address the needs of the urban and rural poor and young men and women who need sustainable employment. Women's economic empowerment, including through supporting

government programmes to assist female-headed households, will also be given particular emphasis. UNDP will continue its support to the Government through engagement with people living with HIV/AIDS, those at high risk of contracting tuberculosis or malaria and those most vulnerable to non-communicable diseases. Geographically, UNDP will support the Government's work in disadvantaged and environmentally-stressed areas.

17. The overall vision for this country programme is that UNDP will make a clear and substantive contribution to advancing the resilience of the Iranian economy through sustainable and inclusive development, and be a clear partner of choice for both the Government and other development partners when seeking to strengthen multidisciplinary and multi-agency responses to sustainable development challenges.

Environmentally sustainable development (Sustainable Development Goals 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14 and 17)

18. UNDP will continue to support integrated natural resource management and biodiversity initiatives started in previous country programme period. This will include scaling-up of the adopted models for management of wetlands and drylands, as well as biodiversity and conservation mainstreaming in all types of ecosystems, including forests. Participatory planning and management approaches and the creation of new livelihood opportunities, including for disadvantaged and female-headed households, will remain a key thrust of the recommended approach. UNDP will work with the Government to identify new areas in which pilot initiatives can be developed and implemented, such as for water resources management, addressing pollution and urban environmental challenges (e.g., air pollution and solid waste management) and sustainable management of marine resources. UNDP will seek to work with line ministries, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to strengthen opportunities for regional dialogue and action on cross-border environmental issues such as regional watershed management, sand and dust storms, marine pollution and transboundary air pollution.

19. UNDP will engage at the institutional level to help develop technical capacities, systems for and awareness of the better valuing of ecosystem services and natural resources and taking these into account in development planning and budgeting. Developing an environmentally sustainable growth paradigm, which also impacts positively upon sustainable job creation objectives, will help the Government to meet its long-term sustainable development ambitions.

20. UNDP will support government efforts to reduce the economy's carbon footprint by providing access to knowledge products, technical expertise and evidence regarding potential solutions, including with respect to core issues such as increasing the efficiency of energy production and use; and diversifying energy sources and increasing the share of renewable energy. UNDP will continue to assist the Government in preparing its national communication on the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. With respect to climate change adaptation, UNDP will inter alia assist the Government to develop strategies and plans for making more efficient and effective use of water in the agriculture sector, while at the same time protecting the livelihoods of small-scale farmers. This work will be undertaken in close collaboration with other United Nations agencies including the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

21. UNDP will support government efforts to re-establish systems for effectively monitoring and managing persistent organic pollutants and to implement the plan to phase out use of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), phase 2 of which starts in 2017. Initial focus will be on safe disposal of the current inventory of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) held by the power-generation sector.

Health and development (Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 3)

22. In the short to medium term, UNDP will continue to help coordinate the United Nations response to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, in close collaboration with UNAIDS and WHO, through support to the Government in utilizing Global Fund resources and implementing its workplans. UNDP will support the Government's

programmes on promoting cross-sectoral integration and coherence in communicable disease response. There will likely remain longer-term opportunities for UNDP to provide support to the Government's HIV/AIDS and other communicable disease programmes.

23. UNDP will continue to develop and expand its joint work with the Ministry of Health and Medical Education on non-communicable diseases, in collaboration with WHO and other United Nations agencies. The primary focus and strength of UNDP include: (a) supporting increased collaboration by public health and non-health sectors in the national non-communicable disease response; (b) helping to develop the case for investment in combating non-communicable diseases; and (c) promoting and supporting the expansion and transition of Global Fund activities to non-communicable disease activities. UNDP would also support joint advocacy for innovative responses to non-communicable diseases.

24. Given the country's strong track record in combating HIV, malaria and tuberculosis, and building on its experience in convening and facilitating the 'G5' group for regional cooperation on health system strengthening, opportunities will be explored and proposed for developing a more systematic and programmatic approach to allow the Islamic Republic of Iran to share its knowledge and experience within the G5 and beyond.

Resilient economy: Social welfare, poverty eradication and sustainable employment (Sustainable Development Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 17)

25. UNDP will support the Government to further develop and refine the Multidimensional Poverty Index to integrate the concept of multidimensional poverty into policymaking and planning processes within key institutions. The purpose would be to help the Government to prioritize and target policies and subsequent investments aimed at reducing relative poverty and eliminating absolute poverty, both spatially, e.g., in disadvantaged provinces and environmentally degraded areas, and among specific populations, e.g., youth and female-headed households. This will build on UNDP work on a national social protection model currently underway.

26. In collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN-Habitat, UNDP will support the Government to update the definitions and standards of rural and urban poverty, including for housing, and help to promote the use of this data, as appropriate, to enhance multisectoral responses to identified needs.

27. Employment generation is a key government priority and is linked to reducing relative poverty and promoting inclusive and sustainable growth. While it is anticipated that future economic growth and job creation including vocational training will occur in the established sectors of the economy, UNDP will support government efforts to diversify and deepen job-creation opportunities, with a particular focus on developing innovative schemes and programmes, in particularly at local and subnational levels, to create more small and medium enterprises and social enterprises that also deliver socially and environmentally desirable benefits. UNDP support will be linked with livelihood-creation initiatives supported under the environment outcome. Youth, including young women and unemployed graduates, will be a particular focus of efforts for social enterprise job creation through UNDP international technical support and seed funding.

Resilient Economy: Natural disaster management (Sustainable Development Goals 9 and 11)

28. UNDP will support the Government to improve its disaster risk reduction and resilience capacities in the context of the Sendai Framework will continue to work with relevant authorities in preparation of a national disaster risk management strategy and action plan. Upon the plan's approval, UNDP will support its effective implementation through enhancing institutional capacities. Building on experience in the previous programme cycle, UNDP will provide technical support and access to international best practice/expertise, and facilitate arrangements that promote multi-stakeholder participation and cooperation including enhanced synergies of effort between relevant

United Nations agencies including the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and UN-Habitat.

29. UNDP will support the Government in the generation, analysis and use of up-to-date data on disaster risk. This will likely include support for the preparation and updating of national-level disaster risk assessment and vulnerability maps (especially for residents of disadvantaged and vulnerable locales), both for individual and multiple hazard risks. UNDP will help the designated entities to prioritize the needs of specific populations such as the disadvantaged, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities in disaster preparedness planning, and help to conduct awareness-raising and advocacy programmes for effectively enhancing community resilience to natural disasters.

30. The Government remains the most critical partner of UNDP, and ongoing priority will be given to further strengthening the mechanism by which the Government and UNDP collaborate. Key institutional partners are listed in the results and resources framework (annex). UNDP will support the achievement of country programme priorities through its collaborative working arrangements with other parts of the United Nations system in the Islamic Republic of Iran, regionally and globally, and with other international development partners. Accessing support and expertise from diverse sources through collaborative partnership arrangements is at the core of the UNDP approach to facilitating and supporting sustainable development goals.

31. UNDP will support the enhanced regional cooperation required to help address regional watershed management issues, marine pollution in the Persian Gulf and the spread of communicable diseases across borders, as well as increasing government efforts to engage in broader South-South cooperation, for example by sharing its knowledge and expertise in controlling communicable diseases and in responding to natural disasters.

III. Programme and risk management

32. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

33. The UNDP social and environmental standards and screening procedure will be applied to ensure benefits are realized and risks appropriately identified and managed. Necessary resource allocation in the form of direct project costs will be applied to maintain the effective and efficient human resource capacity of the UNDP country office.

34. The key assumptions underpinning the country programme are that: (a) the Government continues to value the UNDP role in supporting its efforts towards a resilient economy through sustainable and equitable development and actively supports and facilitates implementation of the country programme; (b) UNDP, in partnership with Government, can mobilize adequate financial resources to support the operations of the county office and funding for specific programmes and projects ; (c) UNDP will continue to focus on testing and demonstrating solutions that can be scaled up as one of the key approaches across the country programme; and (d) UNDP continues to strengthen synergies with other United Nations agencies and its own results-based management systems and capacities.

35. The risks to country programme implementation have been identified as: diminishing UNDP programme resources, including for cost-sharing; regional disease outbreaks and regional watershed management crises; lack of expected funding from the Global Environment Facility; and an inability to resolve audit-related issues regarding the use of government cost-sharing allocated to UNDP.

36. UNDP will manage risk through a process of ongoing dialogue with the Government to ensure that strategic risks are identified, monitored and mitigated in a timely manner. Internally, risk management and mitigation processes are based on established UNDP

procedures, underpinned by project specific risk management plans. The country programme will be nationally executed. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will represent the Government for the purposes of this country programme. A National Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNDP and comprising implementing ministries and other relevant agencies, will hold an annual programme review meeting.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

37. All programme interventions will be guided by a measurable, and clearly defined, results framework. Data for outcome indicators, including gender disaggregated data, will be sourced from the Statistical Centre of Iran. The Government and UNDP may nevertheless agree on additional primary data collection and /or additional analysis of already available data sources in order to help measure outcome-level progress. UNDP will collaborate closely with UNFPA on issues related to strengthening national data systems and quality, given their ongoing and active engagement with the Statistical Centre of Iran. The Steering Committee will review contributions to national results at the end of each year and may endorse necessary adjustments to the country programme to ensure that results are met. Output-level monitoring will continue to rely primarily on project-level monitoring and evaluation processes, placing greater emphasis on targeting, development of robust baselines, joint monitoring and evaluation activities (between UNDP, the Government and other United Nations agencies), and maximizing synergies across the programme portfolio. Projects will be expected to allocate at least 3 per cent of funds to monitoring and evaluation and 1 per cent of funds to communication and advocacy activities.

38. To strengthen the quality and relevance of its services, UNDP will devise a multi-year policy research agenda and in coordination with Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will work with other development agencies, national research institutes and academia to generate and promote evidence to inform policies on critical issues related to sustainable development and equitable growth. Upon government request and through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNDP will provide technical support to map the Sustainable Development Goals indicators and targets to the relevant government sectoral development plans and strategies.

39. The country programme will follow the framework principles as stipulated in section 3.2 of the UNDAF, 2017-2021.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Islamic Republic of Iran (2017-2021)

The results and resources framework is, in spirit and content, subject to the main body of the terms and references of the UNDP country programme document, 2017-2021. All figures in the results and resources framework are drawn from national sources of data.

OUTCOME 1: Responsible government agencies formulate, implement and monitor integrated natural resource management, low carbon economy, and climate change policies and programmes more effectively (UNDAF outcomes 1.1 and 1.2)				
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Articles of the 6th National Development Plan (draft)				
RELEVANT Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14 and 17				
RELATED UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
CPD OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS**	**MAJOR PARTNERS**	**INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME ($)**
1. Annual emissions of CO_2 in million metric tons **Baseline (2010):** 855 million tons **Target (2030):** 787 million tons (reduction of 8%) 2. Percentage of land area that is managed sustainably under an in-situ conservation regime, a sustainable use regime and / or an access and benefits sharing regime **Baseline (2015):** 10.4% **Target (2020):** At least 17 per cent 3.Tons of ozone depletion potential (ODP) used **Baseline (2015):** 309 ODP tons **Target (2020):** 260 ODP tons 4. Disposal of the current	Ministry of Energy, Department of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture Jihad official records and Statistical Centre of Iran data, collected and analysed annually	**Output 1.1:** ***Strategies and measures that promote sustainable and integrated management of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystem services are developed and considered for adoption / implementation by the Islamic Republic of Iran*** **Indicators:** 1.1.1: Hectares of land/rangeland/forest being reclaimed or used sustainably for agriculture under pilot projects and scale-up schemes **Baseline (2015):** 109,764 hectares **Target:** 200,000 hectares 1.1.2: Number of sectoral guidelines with budget allocation for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into development planning **Baseline (2015):** 28 **Target :** 40 1.1.3: Number of coordination mechanisms to address trans-boundary issues **Baseline (2015):** 0 **Target:** 2 **Output 1.2:** ***Climate change adaptation and mitigation solutions developed and considered for adoption / implementation by the Islamic Republic of Iran*** **Indicators:** 1.2.1: Hectares of agricultural land benefiting from water saving measures **Baseline (2015):** 10,000	Department of Environment Forests, Range and Watershed Organization Ministry of Energy Ministry of Mines, Industry and Commerce Ministry of Agriculture Jihad Ministry of Interior Ministry of Petroleum Management and Planning Organization FAO	**Regular**[13] $553,000 **Other** **$104 million** • Global Environment Facility (GEF) STAR: $16 million, • GEF non-STAR: $8 million • Green Climate Fund • Government cost-sharing /co-financing: $70 Million • Third party cost-sharing $10 million

[13] Allocation of TRAC resources will be decided by the UNDP Country Programme Steering Committee and its co-chairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNDP.

persistent organic pollutants (POPs' inventory and importation control of POPs in general and of PCBs in particular. **Baseline (2015):** 11,000 tons of PCB oil and equipment (approx.) **Target (2020):** 2000 tons of low PCB contaminated oil and equipment as well as 100 tons of highly contaminated PCB oil and equipment and 80 tonnes of agricultural POPs		**Target:** 25,000 1.2.2: Sustainable adaptive/climate resilient solutions identified and tested in water and agriculture sectors **Baseline (2015):** 1 **Target:** 3 1.2.3: Amount of CO_2 equivalent mitigated and energy efficiency/ conservation achieved with a focus on industry and residential sectors **Baseline (2015):** TBD **Target: TBD** **Output 1.3:** ***The Islamic Republic of Iran's institutional capacities to meet HCFC and POP phase out commitments are enhanced*** **Indicators:** 1.3.1. Number of enhanced systems established for control of HCFCs and POPs **Baseline** : 1 (already in place for HCFCs) **Target**: 2 (system for POPs re-established and for HCFC enhanced)		
OUTCOME 2: The health sector in the Islamic Republic of Iran formulates, implements and monitors policies and programmes on HIV/AIDS, other communicable diseases and non-communicable disease more effectively (UNDAF Outcomes 2.2 and 2.3)				
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Articles of the 6th National Development Plan (draft); Islamic Republic of Iran's Overall Health Policies; and the Islamic Republic of Iran's Health Transformation Plan (Health Sector Evolution Plan)				
RELEVANT Sustainable Development Goals: 1 and 3				
RELATED UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 3. Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services.				
5. Percentage of adults and children with HIV, disaggregated by sex and age, known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy **Baseline (2013):** - Male: 83.87% - Female: 87.21% - Age < 15: 83.58% - Age 15+: 83.58% **Target: TBD** 6. Number of laboratory-confirmed autochthonous malaria cases in target districts, disaggregated by age and sex	Official database of Ministry of Health and Medical Education, collected and analysed annually	**Output 2.1:** ***Strategies, mechanisms and tools to further strengthen implementation of the National Strategic Plans on HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria and other communicable diseases are developed and considered for adoption by the Islamic Republic of Iran.*** **Indicators:** **2.1.1:** Number of Universities of Medical Sciences that have developed, budgeted, and implemented HIV and malaria action plans **Baseline (2015):** 0 **Target:** 16 **2.1.2:** Number of malaria and/or other vector-borne disease control/elimination plans coordinated and facilitated by UNDP in Economic Free Zones **Baseline (2015):** 0 **Target:** 4 **2.1.3:** Number of multisectoral and/or sustainability plans and budgets developed in accordance with National Strategic Plans (HIV/AIDS, malaria)	Ministry of Health and Medical Education Prisons Organisation Ministry of Welfare Ministry of Education Secretariat of the High Council of Free Trade Zones WHO UNAIDS	**Regular**[13] $553,000 **Other:** **$14 million** • Global Fund $7 + $5 million • Government cost-sharing: $2 million

Baseline (2015): 263 (72% male and 75% over 15 years old) **Target (2021):** 26 7. Number of foci with local malaria transmissions): **Baseline (2015):** 304 **Target (2021):** 76 8. Number of deaths due to non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in both sexes and in the age groups of 30 to 75 years old **Baseline (2010):** 75,150 **Target (2025):** 25% reduction in morality (based on the population of the target year) due to NCDs.		**Baseline (2015):** 0 **Target:** 2 **Output 2.2.** ***Solutions that help address priority NCDs are identified, developed and considered for adoption / implementation by the Government.*** **Indicators:** **2.2.1:** Number of NCD related multisector plans developed and approved. **Baseline (2015):** 0 **Target:** 2 **Output 2.3:** ***Opportunities for Iran to share its experience on HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis elimination /control with other interested countries are developed and considered by the Government for implementation.*** **Indicators:** **2.3.1:** Number of solutions that are implemented in neighbouring countries involving Iranian expertise/national best-practice **Baseline (2015):** 0 **Target:** 4		
OUTCOME 3: Relevant government agencies formulate, implement and monitor their social welfare, poverty eradication and sustainable employment policies and programmes more effectively (UNDAF Outcomes 3.1 and 3.5)				
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Articles of the 6th National Development Plan (draft)				
RELEVANT Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 17				
RELATED UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
9. Multidimensional Poverty, disaggregated by urban and rural areas Baseline (2015): circa 20% (Ministry of Cooperative, Labour and Welfare survey) **Target:** less than 10% 10. Proportion of working poor, disaggregated by age and sex **Baseline (year):** TBD by Ministry of Cooperative, Labour and Welfare **Target:** TBD by Ministry of Cooperative, Labour and	SCI – unemployment, inequality and poverty (yearly reporting) Ministry of Cooperative, Labour and Welfare – poverty (bi yearly reporting) Central Bank – GDP growth (yearly reporting) MPO – planning documents MIMT surveys (annual)	**Output 3.1:** ***Enhanced strategies and measures to achieve inclusive growth and poverty reduction are developed and considered for adoption / implementation by the Government.*** **Indicators:** 3.1.1 Number of sectors / key national institutions systematically using Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index data, to inform policy development and investment targeting on the poor **Baseline** (2015) - 0 **Target:** TBD by Ministry of Cooperative, Labour and Welfare and Management and Planning Organization 3.1.2 Number of sectors and institutions using updated urban poverty definitions, standards and maps to inform policy development and investment targeting. **Baseline** (2015) – 1 (Ministry of Roads and Urban Development) **Target:** TBD by Ministry of Roads and Urban Development; Ministry of Industry,	Ministry of Cooperative, Labour and Welfare Management and Planning Organization Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade Ministry of Roads and Urban Development Directorate of Rural Development and Deprived Areas in the Office of the Vice-President.	**Regular**[13] $590,000 **Other** **$4.5 million** • Government cost-sharing: $2.25 million • Trust funds: $2.25 million

Welfare 11. Unemployment rate, disaggregated by age, sex and province **Baseline (year):** Unemployment is officially 12% **Target:** 7% unemployment by end of 6th Plan period 12. Number of measures adopted by Government that ensure most vulnerable groups are covered under the new multi-layer social insurance systems **Baseline (year):** TBD **Target:** Comprehensive national plan available		Mine and Trade; Ministry of Cooperative, Labour and Welfare **Output 3.2:** ***Innovative sustainable employment strategies and measures are developed and considered for adoption / implementation by the Islamic Republic of Iran.*** **Indicators:** Indicator 3.2.1: Number of new jobs and other livelihoods created with UNDP support, disaggregated by age, sex and province **Baseline (2015):** 0 National Sustainable Employment Plan indicates fresh start (zero baseline) for unemployment reduction. **Target:** National target 1,000,000 new jobs by 2017.		
OUTCOME 4: Relevant government agencies formulate, implement and monitor natural disaster management policies and programmes more effectively (UNDAF Outcome 3.4)				
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Articles of the 6th National Development Plan (draft); Integrated National Disaster Management Plan				
RELEVANT Sustainable Development Goals: 9 and 11				
RELATED UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 5. Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change				
13. Number of multisectoral / hazard disaster risk management plans in place, consistent with the Sendai Framework for DRR and the new National Strategy, based on up-to date risk assessment data and taking into account differentiated impacts on men and women and different socioeconomic groups **Baseline (2016):** 0 **Target:** 2 14. Number of enhanced institutional arrangements / regulatory provisions in place	Data source and responsibility: Ministry of Cooperative, Labour and Welfare, Iranian Red Crescent Society, Management and Planning Organization Frequency of data collection: once a year	**Output 4.1:** ***Measures and tools that improve the preparation and implementation of multi-sectoral and multi-hazard DRR plans are developed and considered for adoption / implementation by the Islamic Republic of Iran.*** **Indicators:** 4.1.1: Knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) on DRR among partner institutions / target groups **Baseline (2016)**: TBD through KAP survey **Target (2021)**: 25+ % increase in KAP scores **Output 4.2:** ***Options and mechanisms for effectively enhancing community resilience to natural disasters are developed and considered for adoption / implementation by the Islamic Republic of Iran.*** **Indicators:** 4.2.1: Number of community-based pilot projects supported by UNDP, and evidence of adoption for scale-up by the Government	National Disaster Management Organization Management and Planning Organization Tehran Disaster Mitigation and Management Organization Iranian Red Crescent Society Ministry of Roads and Urban Development International Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology (affiliated to Ministry	**Regular**[13] $590,000 **Other** **$2 million** • Government cost-sharing: $1 million • Third-party cost-sharing: $1 million

at national and subnational levels for managing disaster / climate risks, **Baseline (2016):** 0. **Target:** 4		**Baseline (2015): 0** **Target:** 2	of Science, Research and Technology) Ministry of Health and Medical Education Department of Environment OCHA UN-Habitat	